

they have invested in the project, and the local community will lose the prospect of significant job creation and added revenues. According to the project sponsor, construction of the River Mountain project will create 585 jobs and generate \$1 billion for the local economy. If we do not act, the local community will lose these jobs and these revenues.

These extension bills have not proved controversial in the past. H.R. 4081 was approved by the Committee on Commerce by unanimous voice vote. I would ask its full support.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, today we are considering H.R. 4081, legislation to extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Arkansas.

H.R. 4081 would authorize FERC, upon the request of the licensee and in accordance with the requirements of section 13 of the Federal Power Act, to extend the deadline for commencement of construction for three consecutive two-year periods. FERC does not object to the enactment of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is not controversial. A companion Senate bill has been approved by their Energy and Natural Resources Committee. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I do not have any other speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. DAN SCHAEFER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4081.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4081.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

AFRICA SEEDS OF HOPE ACT OF 1998

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4283) to support sustainable and

broad-based agricultural and rural development in sub-Saharan Africa, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4283

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Africa: Seeds of Hope Act of 1998”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings and declaration of policy.

TITLE I—ASSISTANCE FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Sec. 101. Africa Food Security Initiative.

Sec. 102. Microenterprise assistance.

Sec. 103. Support for producer-owned cooperative marketing associations.

Sec. 104. Agricultural and rural development activities of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

Sec. 105. Agricultural research and extension activities.

TITLE II—WORLDWIDE FOOD ASSISTANCE AND AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

Subtitle A—Nonemergency Food Assistance Programs

Sec. 201. Nonemergency food assistance programs.

Subtitle B—Bill Emerson Humanitarian International Food Security Trust Act of 1998

Sec. 211. Short title.

Sec. 212. Amendments to the Food Security Commodity Reserve Act of 1996.

Subtitle C—International Fund for Agricultural Development

Sec. 221. Review of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. Report.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The economic, security, and humanitarian interests of the United States and the nations of sub-Saharan Africa would be enhanced by sustainable, broad-based public and private sector agricultural and rural development in each of the African nations. The United States should support such development.

(2) According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, the number of undernourished people in Africa has more than doubled, from approximately 100,000,000 in the late 1960s to 215,000,000 in 1998, and is projected to increase to 265,000,000 by the year 2010. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, the term “under nutrition” means inadequate consumption of nutrients, often adversely affecting children’s physical and mental development, undermining their future as productive and creative members of their communities.

(3)(A) Currently, agricultural production in Africa employs about two-thirds of the workforce but produces less than one-fourth of the gross domestic product in sub-Saharan Africa, according to the World Bank Group.

(B) Africa’s food imports are projected to rise from less than 8,000,000 metric tons in 1990 to more than 25,000,000 metric tons by the year 2020.

(4) African women produce up to 80 percent of the total food supply in Africa according to the International Food Policy Research Institute.

(5) The most effective way to improve conditions of the poor is to increase the produc-

tivity of the agricultural sector. Productivity increases can be fostered by increasing research and education in agriculture and rural development.

(6)(A) In November 1996, the World Food Summit set a goal of reducing hunger worldwide by 50 percent by the year 2015 and encouraged national governments to develop domestic food plans and to support international aid efforts.

(B) Since then, several agencies of the United Nations, including the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), whose mission is to provide the rural poor and women in the developing world with cost-effective ways of overcoming hunger, poverty, and malnutrition, have undertaken a cooperative initiative on Africa.

(7) Although the World Bank Group recently has launched a major initiative to support agricultural and rural development, only 10 percent, or \$1,200,000,000, of its total lending to sub-Saharan Africa for fiscal years 1993 to 1997 was devoted to agriculture.

(8)(A) The future prosperity of the United States food processing and agricultural sector is increasingly dependent on exports and the liberalization of global trade.

(B) Africa represents a huge potential market for United States food and agricultural products.

(9)(A) Increased private sector investment in African countries and expanded trade between the United States and Africa can greatly help African countries achieve food self-sufficiency and graduate from dependency on international assistance.

(B) Development assistance, technical assistance, and training from bilateral governmental and multilateral entities, as well as nongovernmental organizations and land-grant universities, can facilitate and encourage commercial development in Africa, such as improving rural roads, agricultural research and extension, and providing access to credit and other resources.

(10)(A) Several United States private voluntary organizations have demonstrated success in empowering Africans through direct business ownership and helping African agricultural producers more efficiently and directly market their products.

(B) Rural business associations, owned and controlled by farmer shareholders, also greatly aid agricultural producers to increase their household incomes.

(11)(A) Over a decade ago, the Development Fund for Africa (DFA) was enacted into law “to help the poor majority of men and women in sub-Saharan Africa to participate in a process of long-term development through economic growth that is equitable, participatory, environmentally sustainable, and self-reliant.”

(B) In recent years, political change and economic recovery in Africa have amplified the importance of this policy objective while generating new opportunities for its advancement.

(C) Despite these developments, funding for the Development Fund for Africa has declined from a high of \$811,000,000 for 1993 to approximately \$635,000,000 for 1997.

(12)(A) United States bilateral development and humanitarian assistance to sub-Saharan Africa is approximately one-tenth of 1 percent of the total annual budget of the United States Government.

(B) Funding for agricultural development worldwide by the United States Agency for International Development has declined from 36 percent of its total budget in 1988 to 15 percent in 1997.

(13) The United States Agency for International Development has initiated an Africa Food Security Initiative in an effort to improve child nutrition and increase agricultural income in Africa.

(b) **DECLARATION OF POLICY.**—It is the policy of the United States, consistent with title XII of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to support governments of sub-Saharan African countries, United States and African nongovernmental organizations, universities, businesses, and international agencies, to help ensure the availability of basic nutrition and economic opportunities for individuals in sub-Saharan Africa, through sustainable agriculture and rural development.

TITLE I—ASSISTANCE FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SEC. 101. AFRICA FOOD SECURITY INITIATIVE.

(a) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN CARRYING OUT THE INITIATIVE.**—In providing development assistance under the Africa Food Security Initiative, or any comparable or successor program, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development—

(1) shall emphasize programs and projects that improve the food security of infants, young children, school-age children, women and food-insecure households, or that improve the agricultural productivity, incomes, and marketing of the rural poor in Africa;

(2) shall solicit and take into consideration the views and needs of intended beneficiaries and program participants during the selection, planning, implementation, and evaluation phases of projects; and

(3) shall ensure that programs are designed and conducted in cooperation with African and United States organizations and institutions, such as private and voluntary organizations, cooperatives, land-grant and other appropriate universities, and local producer-owned cooperative marketing and buying associations, that have expertise in addressing the needs of the poor, small-scale farmers, entrepreneurs, and rural workers, including women.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that, if there is an increase in funding for sub-Saharan programs, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development should proportionately increase resources to the Africa Food Security Initiative, or any comparable or successor program, for fiscal year 2000 and subsequent fiscal years in order to meet the needs of the countries participating in such Initiative.

SEC. 102. MICROENTERPRISE ASSISTANCE.

(a) **BILATERAL ASSISTANCE.**—In providing microenterprise assistance for sub-Saharan Africa, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall, to the extent practicable, use credit and microcredit assistance to improve the capacity and efficiency of agriculture production in sub-Saharan Africa of small-scale farmers and small rural entrepreneurs. In providing assistance, the Administrator should take into consideration the needs of women, and should use the applied research and technical assistance capabilities of United States land-grant universities.

(b) **MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall continue to work with other countries, international organizations (including multilateral development institutions), and entities assisting microenterprises and shall develop a comprehensive and coordinated strategy for providing microenterprise assistance for sub-Saharan Africa.

(2) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.**—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Administrator should encourage the World Bank Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest to coordinate the strategy described in such paragraph.

SEC. 103. SUPPORT FOR PRODUCER-OWNED CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS.

(a) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to support producer-owned cooperative purchasing and marketing associations in sub-Saharan Africa;

(2) to strengthen the capacity of farmers in sub-Saharan Africa to participate in national and international private markets and to promote rural development in sub-Saharan Africa;

(3) to encourage the efforts of farmers in sub-Saharan Africa to increase their productivity and income through improved access to farm supplies, seasonal credit, technical expertise; and

(4) to support small businesses in sub-Saharan Africa as they grow beyond microenterprises.

(b) **SUPPORT FOR PRODUCER-OWNED COOPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS.**—

(1) **ACTIVITIES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development is authorized to utilize relevant foreign assistance programs and initiatives for sub-Saharan Africa to support private producer-owned cooperative marketing associations in sub-Saharan Africa, including rural business associations that are owned and controlled by farmer shareholders.

(B) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.**—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Administrator—

(i) shall take into account small-scale farmers, small rural entrepreneurs, and rural workers and communities;

(ii) shall take into account the local-level perspectives of the rural and urban poor through close consultation with these groups, consistent with section 496(e)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2293(e)(1)); and

(iii) should take into consideration the needs of women.

(2) **OTHER ACTIVITIES.**—In addition to carrying out paragraph (1), the Administrator is encouraged—

(A) to cooperate with governments of foreign countries, including governments of political subdivisions of such countries, their agricultural research universities, and particularly with United States nongovernmental organizations and United States land-grant universities, that have demonstrated expertise in the development and promotion of successful private producer-owned cooperative marketing associations; and

(B) to facilitate partnerships between United States and African cooperatives and private businesses to enhance the capacity and technical and marketing expertise of business associations in sub-Saharan Africa.

SEC. 104. AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES OF THE OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION.

(a) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this section is to encourage the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to work with United States businesses and other United States entities to invest in rural sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in ways that will develop the capacities of small-scale farmers and small rural entrepreneurs, including women, in sub-Saharan Africa.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Overseas Private Investment Corporation should exercise its authority under law to undertake an initiative to support private agricultural and rural development in sub-Saharan Africa, including issuing loans, guaranties, and insurance, to support rural development in sub-Saharan Africa,

particularly to support intermediary organizations that—

(A) directly serve the needs of small-scale farmers, small rural entrepreneurs, and rural producer-owned cooperative purchasing and marketing associations;

(B) have a clear track record of support for sound business management practices; and

(C) have demonstrated experience with participatory development methods; and

(2) the Overseas Private Investment Corporation should utilize existing equity funds, loan and insurance funds, to the extent feasible and in accordance with existing contractual obligations, to support agriculture and rural development in sub-Saharan Africa.

SEC. 105. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION ACTIVITIES.

(a) **DEVELOPMENT OF PLAN.**—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture and appropriate Department of Agriculture agencies, especially the Cooperative State, Research, Education and Extension Service (CSREES), shall develop a comprehensive plan to coordinate and build on the research and extension activities of United States land-grant universities, international agricultural research centers, and national agricultural research and extension centers in sub-Saharan Africa.

(b) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.**—Such plan shall seek to ensure that—

(1) research and extension activities will respond to the needs of small-scale farmers while developing the potential and skills of researchers, extension agents, farmers, and agribusiness persons in sub-Saharan Africa;

(2) sustainable agricultural methods of farming will be considered together with new technologies in increasing agricultural productivity in sub-Saharan Africa; and

(3) research and extension efforts will focus on sustainable agricultural practices and will be adapted to widely varying climates within sub-Saharan Africa.

TITLE II—WORLDWIDE FOOD ASSISTANCE AND AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

Subtitle A—Nonemergency Food Assistance Programs

SEC. 201. NONEMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In providing non-emergency assistance under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.), the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall ensure that—

(1) in planning, decisionmaking, and implementation in providing such assistance, the Administrator takes into consideration local input and participation directly and through United States and indigenous private and voluntary organizations;

(2) each of the nonemergency activities described in paragraphs (2) through (6) of section 201 of such Act (7 U.S.C. 1721), including programs that provide assistance to people of any age group who are otherwise unable to meet their basic food needs (including feeding programs for the disabled, orphaned, elderly, sick and dying), are carried out; and

(3) greater flexibility is provided for program and evaluation plans so that such assistance may be developed to meet local needs, as provided for in section 202(f) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 1722(f)).

(b) **OTHER REQUIREMENTS.**—In providing assistance under the Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of United States Agency for International Development shall ensure that commodities are provided in a manner that is consistent

with sections 403 (a) and (b) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 1733 (a) and (b)).

Subtitle B—Bill Emerson Humanitarian International Food Security Trust Act of 1998

SEC. 211. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the "Bill Emerson Humanitarian International Food Security Trust Act of 1998".

SEC. 212. BILL EMERSON HUMANITARIAN TRUST ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 302 of the Agricultural Act of 1980 (7 U.S.C. 1736f-1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—
(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting "OR FUNDS" after "COMMODITIES";

(B) in paragraph (1)—
(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking "and" at the end;

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and
(iii) by adding at the end the following:

"(D) funds made available under paragraph (2)(B)."; and

(C) in paragraph (2)—
(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking "Subject to subsection (h), commodities" and inserting "Commodities"; and

(ii) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

"(B) FUNDS.—Any funds used to acquire eligible commodities through purchases from producers or in the market to replenish the trust shall be derived—

"(i) with respect to fiscal year 2000 and subsequent fiscal years, from funds made available to carry out the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.) that are used to repay or reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for the release of eligible commodities under subsections (c)(2) and (f)(2), except that, of such funds, not more than \$20,000,000 may be expended for this purpose in each of the fiscal years 2000 through 2003 and any such funds not expended for the fiscal year allocated shall be available for expenditure in subsequent fiscal years; and

"(ii) from funds authorized for that use by an appropriations Act.";

(2) in subsection (c)(2)—
(A) by striking "ASSISTANCE.—Notwithstanding" and inserting the following: "ASSISTANCE.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding"; and
(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) LIMITATION.—The Secretary may release eligible commodities under subparagraph (A) only to the extent such release is consistent with maintaining the long-term value of the trust.";

(3) in subsection (d)—
(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "and" at the end;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) subject to the need for release of commodities from the trust under subsection (c)(1), for the management of the trust to preserve the value of the trust through acquisitions under subsection (b)(2).";

(4) in subsection (f)—
(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting "OF THE TRUST" after "REIMBURSEMENT" in the heading; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting "and the funds shall be available to replenish the trust under subsection (b)" before the end period; and

(5) by striking subsection (h).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Title III of the Agricultural Act of 1980 (7 U.S.C. 1736f-1 et seq.) is amended by striking the title heading and inserting the following:

"TITLE III—BILL EMERSON HUMANITARIAN TRUST".

(2) Section 301 of the Agricultural Act of 1980 (7 U.S.C. 1736f-1 note) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

"This title may be cited as the 'Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act'."

(3) Section 302 of the Agricultural Act of 1980 (7 U.S.C. 1736f-1) is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking "RESERVE" and inserting "TRUST";

(B) by striking "reserve" each place it appears (other than in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (b)(1)) and inserting "trust";

(C) in subsection (b)—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking "RESERVE" and inserting "TRUST";

(ii) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking "reserve," and inserting "trust,"; and

(iii) in the paragraph heading of paragraph (2), by striking "RESERVE" and inserting "TRUST"; and

(D) in the subsection heading of subsection (e), by striking "RESERVE" and inserting "TRUST".

(4) Section 208(d)(2) of the Agricultural Trade Suspension Adjustment Act of 1980 (7 U.S.C. 4001(d)(2)) is amended by striking "Food Security Commodity Reserve Act of 1996" and inserting "Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act (7 U.S.C. 1736f-1 et seq.)".

(5) Section 901b(b)(3) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (46 U.S.C. App. 1241f(b)(3)), is amended by striking "Food Security Wheat Reserve Act of 1980 (7 U.S.C. 1736f-1)" and inserting "Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act (7 U.S.C. 1736f-1 et seq.)".

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. REPORT.

Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate agencies, shall prepare and submit to Congress a report on how the Agency plans to implement sections 101, 102, 103, 105, and 201 of this Act, the steps that have been taken toward such implementation, and an estimate of all amounts expended or to be expended on related activities during the current and previous 4 fiscal years.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER).

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises in strong support of the Africa Seeds of Hope Act, H.R. 4283, which was introduced by this Member and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON), the distinguished ranking member of the full committee, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the chairman of the Committee on International Relations, and many others.

This legislation was overwhelmingly passed by the House Committee on International Relations on July 22, 1998, and it was discharged by the House Committee on Agriculture on September 11, 1998. It currently has over 100 bipartisan cosponsors.

Additionally, an earlier version of the legislation, H.R. 3636, has other cosponsors. The bills are very much similar. A companion bill was introduced by the junior Senator from Ohio, Mr. DEWINE, and the senior Senator from Maryland, Mr. SARBANES, on July 9, 1998. That legislation currently has 16 bipartisan cosponsors.

The Africa Seeds of Hope Act helps U.S. agriculture while promoting sustainable development in sub-Saharan Africa so Africans can be less dependent on U.S. humanitarian assistance in the future. That is why H.R. 4283 has the support of both agricultural and humanitarian organizations and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This win-win combination of grassroots supporters has been the foundation of America's long-term, goodwill-building, humanitarian food aid efforts since World War II.

The Africa Seeds of Hope Act has been endorsed by over 220 agricultural and humanitarian organizations, including the Association for International Agriculture and Rural Development, the Coalition for Food Aid, numerous land grant colleges and universities, InterAction, and major U.S. private voluntary agencies such as CARE, World Vision, ACDI/VOCA, Catholic Relief Services, Technoserve, Africare, OXFAM, Islamic African Relief Agency USA, and the Mormon World Hunger Committee.

In addition, this legislation has the support of most Christian denominations, Catholic religious communities, and mission groups. And editorial pages from over 20 major newspapers across the country have endorsed H.R. 4283.

Mr. Speaker, a recent article in the Washington Post entitled "Africa's Agricultural Rebirth" quoted a Vice-Minister of Agriculture from Ethiopia as saying, "You cannot detach economic development from food self-sufficiency." That profound truth is the essence of the Africa Seeds of Hope Act.

There may be some people who believe or give the impression they believe that an admittedly very important trade liberalization effort alone can remedy all of Africa's woes. I support such legislation. But I would say that equally wrongheaded are some in the nongovernmental organization community who initially expressed their opposition to trade liberalization, saying it would hurt Africa's poor.

The Africa Seeds of Hope Act bridges these disparate and unnecessarily conflicting ideological points of view with a reconciling view. That view is that liberalized trade plus targeted foreign assistance to Africa's small farmers together can best serve sub-Saharan Africa and make it prosper.

Several months ago, with the support of this Member, the House of Representatives passed the Africa Trade Growth and Opportunities Act. In doing so, the House took the very important step towards greater trade with a continent in desperate need of

private-sector led economic growth. By focusing on sustainable agriculture, research, rural finance, and food security, the Africa Seeds of Hope Act is directly aimed at helping the 76 percent of the sub-Saharan African people who are small farmers, thus providing another important step towards increased African trade.

Improving the efficiency of these farmers is crucial to ensuring that our overall strategy, our trade strategy, is successful. As a longtime supporter of aid to Africa through the creation of the Development Fund for Africa out of the House International Relations Committee on a bipartisan bill some years ago, and other mechanisms, I tell my colleagues that I believe H.R. 4283, in conjunction with our new trade initiatives, will help coordinate and focus America's resources on both trade and aid in Africa.

If trade is to prosper in sub-Saharan Africa, we need to better direct our scarce aid resources so that they stimulate private-sector development and investment or help ease the suffering in those places either overlooked by the private sector or suffering from natural disasters.

Our legislation attempts to refine our assistance programs for sub-Saharan Africa and ensure that agriculture and rural development are not neglected. For example, this legislation requires the Agency for International Development, AID, to reverse its negative funding trend for agricultural research and development. This will address the legitimate concerns of U.S. land grant institutions and the Agency for International Development, which is increasingly ignoring sustainable agriculture in its development mandate.

Also, the micro-enterprise program is recognized by this legislation and emphasized as an excellent tool to help remedy rural finance and investment shortcomings in sub-Saharan Africa. Moreover, H.R. 4283 attempts to better coordinate our international agriculture research programs with our domestic agriculture research so that farmers in Africa as well as farmers in the United States can benefit from AID-funded agriculture research.

The Africa Seeds of Hope Act refocuses our food assistance programs on long-term development assistance instead of being evaluated on the basis of short-term or immediate results that are often antithetical to their original purpose. This will enable nongovernmental organizations and private voluntary organizations to design and implement food assistance programs that are cost-effective and ultimately succeed in graduating people and countries from those programs.

Finally, H.R. 4283 also establishes a Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust in honor of the late distinguished and much admired Congressman from Missouri who was a leader in America's food aid efforts. This important mechanism allows the USDA to purchase surplus agricultural commodities when

prices are low, isolate them from the market, and distribute them at times of international disasters and famines. This cost-effective mechanism is especially beneficial to U.S. farmers because it takes U.S. commodities off the market when commodity prices are at their lowest, such as now.

The Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust I think is a worthy tribute to our late colleague. And this gentleman would like to thank the distinguished gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. EMERSON) for allowing us to further honor her late husband in this manner.

Finally, this Member would like to thank first and foremost the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON) for working with me in helping us to refine this legislation, and beyond that to thank the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), the distinguished gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY), and the distinguished gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. CLAYTON), for their special efforts with the Congressional Black Caucus on behalf of the Africa Seeds of Hope Act.

This Member would also like to thank the distinguished gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) and the distinguished gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for their work with the Congressional Women's Caucus on behalf of the legislation.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, the Africa Seeds of Hope Act is legislation that benefits farmers in Africa as well as the United States. If my colleagues have any questions about this measure, this Member urges them to read the supportive letter from the USDA signed by Secretary Glickman that the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON) and this Member are making available on the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, for all of these reasons and others, I surge my colleagues to support the Africa Seeds of Hope Act.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge my colleagues to support the bill. I want to begin by commending my good friend the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) for his outstanding work in writing this bill, his leadership in bringing it to the floor today. He really has done exceptional work. And I want to thank him also for working closely with me and my staff to craft a bipartisan bill.

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He deserves most of the credit for the bill that we hopefully are about to pass.

The bill has very broad support, as the gentleman from Nebraska (Chairman BEREUTER) mentioned, I think 103 cosponsors in the House, 19 cosponsors in the Senate, and it has been endorsed by 220 agricultural and humanitarian organizations. It is my understanding

that the administration supports the bill as well.

It has certainly received very wide praise and support in the press.

The bill strengthens U.S. humanitarian assistance, it promotes U.S. agriculture, and it provides for a sustainable common-sense policy with regard to development in sub-Saharan Africa.

The purpose of the bill I think is twofold: First, the bill seeks to promote sustainable agricultural development and food security in sub-Saharan Africa; and, second, it replaces the Food Security Commodity Reserve with the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust. Apart from the rest of the bill, the trust has its own benefits, which I will mention in a moment.

The Africa Seeds of Hope Act promotes the goals I have laid out in four ways.

First, it promotes long-term economic development by strengthening agriculture and rural markets. This bill requires the development of a micro-enterprise strategy for Africa and provides support for producer-owned marketing associations. It also directs the Department of Agriculture to ensure that international and U.S. agricultural research is coordinated to respond to the needs of African farmers and supports their self-reliance.

Second, the bill maximizes the efficiency of current aid programs. Rather than ask for more aid, the bill bolsters the existing Africa food security initiative. It directs U.S. agencies to target their resources and programs to those who need it most, women, children and the poor.

Third, the bill requires that U.S. aid programs be developed and conducted in consultation with the African people and with nongovernmental organizations that have expertise in addressing the needs of the poor, small scale farmers and rural workers. By ensuring that agricultural programs target and include the community they are designed to serve, we move closer to ending hunger in Africa.

Fourth, the bill improves the current Food Security Commodity Reserve by establishing the Bill Emerson Trust Fund. The trust allows the United States to respond to humanitarian crises in the early stages and paves the way for a more rapid and less costly recovery. It also helps American farmers, by giving the Department of Agriculture the ability to buy commodities from the market when prices are low. The problem with the reserve today is the manner in which it is replenished. When the reserve releases commodities today, P.L. 480 food assistance program funds cannot be used to replenish the reserve. The Seeds of Hope Act sets up a new trust that can be replenished. This bill gives the government the ability to purchase commodities on the market when prices are low, such as this year. The replenishment authority is limited to \$20 million for each fiscal year 2000 through 2003, allowing it to stay within reasonable budgetary constraints.

This change has two benefits. First, the trust now sets up an orderly way to respond to humanitarian crises without disrupting local markets. Second, the trust can now be operated in a businesslike manner. Commodities can be purchased in advance when prices are low, taken off the market and set aside to respond to humanitarian crises.

This is an important bill, particularly in the year when the president visited sub-Saharan Africa focusing U.S. attention on the continent. We should build on that focus by passing a bill to improve U.S. assistance to sub-Saharan Africa and to provide the President with increased humanitarian tools.

It is also important because if this bill were in place today, we would be able to help support American farms by purchasing commodities on the U.S. market when the prices are low.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill. I say to the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON), one of the sponsors of the bill.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

I wish to thank the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON) for their leadership in bringing this bill to the floor and for us having this opportunity to vote on it.

First I want to acknowledge and salute the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on International Relations, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON), who is retiring at the end of the 105th Congress. As the son of a Methodist minister, he was instilled with values that have served him well in his 34 years as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives. His love of people and his love of country, his belief in decency and human dignity, his commitment to do the right thing for the right reason, has been unmistakably his mark in the Congress. As the director of the Wilson Center, I am certain that he will continue his leadership on humanitarian endeavors. The Africa Seeds of Hope legislation that we consider is but one example of his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation, which promotes sustainable agricultural development and food security in sub-Saharan Africa. Agriculture is the key to most of the African economies. Statistics show that the number of people starving in sub-Saharan Africa with inadequate access to basic food has doubled to 215 million persons since 1973. If current trends continue, that number will increase by some additional 50 million people over the next 12 years.

Africa Seeds of Hope seeks to boost sustainable agriculture and food security through coordinated U.S. assistance programs and the involvement of the African people. It directs the U.S.

Department of Agriculture to develop a plan for coordinating agriculture research to respond to the needs of African farmers and support self-reliance. It targets limited foreign aid monies on proven strategies for enabling self-sufficiency through microcredit loans to small entrepreneurs, the engines of economic development.

This will give small farms and entrepreneurs, especially women, access to credit loans and other resources necessary to stimulate agricultural production and small enterprises. In addition, this bill requires the U.S. aid programs be developed and conducted in consultation with the African people and with a nongovernmental organization that has demonstrated expertise in addressing the needs of the poor, small scale farmers and rural workers. It also establishes the Emerson Trust, honoring the work of our former representative and colleague, Representative Emerson, for the work he has provided for hunger worldwide.

Passage of this legislation will increase self-reliance of the African people and will help reduce the chance of a food crisis. In the long run, it can also strengthen trade between the United States and Africa.

I urge my colleagues to support the Africa Seeds of Hope Act. It deserves the support of all our colleagues.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EWING), a cosponsor, who has been very supportive and helpful in the crafting of this legislation.

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time, and I congratulate the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON) for bringing forth this legislation, H.R. 4283.

This bill is supported by over 220 academic institutions, including the University of Illinois in my district. Nongovernmental and private voluntary organizations and the United States Department of Agriculture also support this bill.

Action on this bill is meant to address a very legitimate concern that some of the academic institutions have, such as the University of Illinois, they are land grant universities, that the Agency for International Development has increasingly ignored sustainable agriculture in its development mandate.

This bill, the Africa Seeds of Hope Act, goes a long way in helping American agriculture, while promoting sustainable development in sub-Saharan Africa. Nations will be less dependent on U.S. humanitarian needs in the future.

Under Public Law 480, Title II, food aid is provided to people in the poorest regions of the world largely through programs conducted by private volunteer organizations. H.R. 4283 helps make these programs more efficient.

The Africa Seeds of Hope Act would direct that the U.S. Agency for International Development be more flexible in its administration of Title II so that private voluntary organizations can develop programs that best meet local needs and provide humanitarian relief.

The legislation's purview corrects the view that liberalized trade plus targeted foreign assistance towards Africa's small farmers can best help Africa prosper and grow as a region.

I want to thank again the sponsors of this bill. This is a good piece of legislation, and I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in overwhelmingly passing this bill.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to close by thanking all of my colleagues who supported this legislation, and especially to recognize the important and, in fact, crucial role that my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON) has played. He has made many contributions to public life in this country through his role here as a Member the House of Representatives. We will miss him greatly. Here is one more contribution he has helped us make.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this measure because it directs our Nation's government to place a higher priority on assisting the agricultural and rural development of the sub-Saharan African regions. It is imperative that we continue to support those in need across the globe.

The past twenty-five years have been trying for many of the people in sub-Saharan Africa. Over 215 million people have had inadequate access to food. This situation is unacceptable.

As Americans and fellow members of the human race, we can advocate and make changes in Africa. We can touch the lives of those who live in extreme poverty miles from our shores.

This year, individuals and congregations across the country have worked together to form Bread for the World's Offering of Letters, Africa: Seeds of Hope. Thousands of citizens have written those of us here at Congress, and they have supported aid to Africa. These voices cannot go unheard. It is time for us to respond.

By requiring the Agency for International Development (AID) to use credit and microcredit assistance to improve the capacity and efficiency of agricultural production in sub-Saharan Africa of small-scale farmers and small rural entrepreneurs. This aid is integral to the development of Africa because the majority of Africans are dependent on agriculture for both food and income. Africa cannot prosper if its agriculture does not prosper first.

Agriculture is the largest sector of sub-Saharan African economies. Achieving food security in Africa will require a tripling of Africa's food supply by 2050. Although this goal seems insurmountable, I am certain that we can fulfill it if we allocate the proper resources.

This measure also takes into consideration the needs of women. I appreciate this portion of the measure because in many African

countries, eighty percent of food is produced by women farmers. Ignoring this important sector of the population would result in the utter failure of the assistance to Africa project. Women spend a significant part of the income they earn on food for the family. In comparison, men spend far less. Studies indicate a direct correlation between increased incomes for women and improvements in family food security. By making good agricultural land and resources to women, we can make great strides toward improving Africa's current plight.

This measure also emphasizes programs and projects that improve the food security of infants, young children, school-age children. It is scientifically clear that good nutrition is vital to the development of children. In African countries where people live on less than \$1 a day, children simply cannot obtain the necessary nourishment. It is appalling that children go hungry, and such a situation is intolerable. By assisting Africa, we can provide the necessary food and nourishment that will feed the bodies and spirits of these children.

Providing greater assistance to sub-Saharan Africa will allow its countries to further develop their agricultural methods. Increased agricultural research is necessary to provide sustainable agricultural production. Financial assistance from America would allow these countries to introduce both the necessary studies and the subsequent agricultural methods developed by such research.

I also applaud this measure's commitment to emergency food aid. It is important that we streamline this program so we can more rapidly and effectively respond to food emergencies. U.S. food aid to Africa alone has saved hundreds of thousands of lives.

Food aid, coupled with long-term solutions such as the development of agricultural methods, will ensure that Africa will strengthen its agricultural foundation. I applaud proponents of this measure for recognizing the elements necessary for the revitalization of Africa.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4283, the Africa Seeds of Hope Act, of which I am pleased to be an original co-sponsor. Passage of this bill, will be a small but important step forward for United States assistance to Africa, and for the United States' interests in helping Africa's poorest to help themselves.

House passage of this legislation will also be a fitting tribute to our greatly respected colleague, and Ranking Member of the Committee on International Relations, the Honorable LEE HAMILTON of Indiana. This legislation comes before us today, thanks to his leadership and hard work, and that of Representative DOUG BEREUTER of Nebraska.

Congressman HAMILTON's voice of wisdom, reason, and integrity will be sorely missed in this institution, which he served with such distinction throughout his remarkable career. His perspectives on national and international issues alike consistently reflected the mid-western values, pragmatism, and concern for social justice for which he is so widely known and admired. Those values are reflected as well in the Africa Seeds of Hope Act, a well-reasoned package of proposals aimed at helping Africa's poor rural majority to help themselves.

The United States' renewed focus on trade and investment in Africa holds much long-term promise for African development, and I hope we eventually pass the Africa Trade bill that

has been before Congress this year. However, even the best trade strategy will fail if it leaves Africa's poor majority behind, or weakens our commitments to humanitarian and development assistance in Africa. Because despite impressive gains in some countries, Africa is still home to too many of the world's poor and hurting. Our policies toward Africa cannot overlook the alarming facts that: Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region where the nutritional situation has deteriorated in the past three decades, and this slide will continue without greater policy attention and direct intervention. One of every five African children dies before his or her fifth birthday, and Africa's infant and child mortality rates are the world's highest (one and a half times the world average). One-third of all Sub-Saharan African children under age five suffer from malnutrition. Half of Africa's children are not immunized against polio, tetanus, and measles.

These realities require immediate attention if the benefits of trade- and investment-led development are to reach Africa's poor, largely rural, majority. Without a strong and vibrant agriculture sector, Africa cannot thrive. To that end, the Africa Seeds of Hope Act is designed to better focus existing programs of assistance to Africa on small-holder agriculture and the rural producers who are the backbone of most African economies.

I have been privileged to travel throughout much of the African continent over the years, and everywhere—even in the midst of wars and famines—I have found its people to be resilient, resourceful, and industrious. This bill is a small but important step in helping to unleash Africa's vast potential to feed itself, to thrive, and to prosper as a trading partner of increasing importance to our own economy.

I salute Congressmen HAMILTON and BEREUTER for their leadership on this important bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it. Finally, my thanks and appreciation also go to Senator MIKE DEWINE of Ohio, for introducing a Senate version of this bill, S. 2283, and for his commitment to moving this legislation in the Senate. I am grateful for his humanitarian vision and leadership in the Senate, and his ethic of care and concern for the poor and the hurting.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4283.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRADEMARK

ANTICOUNTERFEITING ACT OF 1998

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3891) to amend the Trademark Act of 1946 to prohibit the unauthorized destruction, modification, or alteration of product identification codes, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3891

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Trademark Anticounterfeiting Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION AGAINST UNAUTHORIZED ALTERATION OF PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION CODES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 65 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1365 the following:

"§ 1365A. Unauthorized modification of product identification codes

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

"(1) the term 'consumer'—

"(A) means—

"(i) the ultimate user or purchaser of a good; or

"(ii) any hotel, restaurant, or other provider of services that must remove or alter the container, label, or packaging of a good in order to make the good available to the ultimate user or purchaser; and

"(B) does not include any retailer or other distributor who acquires a good for resale;

"(2) the term 'good' means any article, product, or commodity that is customarily produced or distributed for sale, rental, or licensing in interstate or foreign commerce, and any container, packaging, label, or component thereof;

"(3) the term 'manufacturer' includes the original manufacturer of a good and a duly appointed agent or representative of that manufacturer acting within the scope of its agency or representation;

"(4) the term 'product identification code'—

"(A) includes any number, letter, symbol, marking, date (including an expiration date), code, software, or other technology that is affixed to or embedded in any good, by which the manufacturer of the good may trace the good back to a particular production lot or batch or date of removal, or carry out product recalls or otherwise identify the date of manufacture, the date of expiration, or other comparable critical data; and

"(B) does not include copyright management information conveyed in connection with copies or phonorecords of a copyrighted work or any performance or display of a copyrighted work;

"(5) the term 'Universal Product Code' refers to the multidigit bar code and number representing goods in retail applications; and

"(6) the term 'value' means the face, par, or market value, whichever is the greatest.

"(b) PROHIBITED ACTS.—Except as otherwise authorized by Federal law, it shall be unlawful for any person, other than the consumer or the manufacturer of a good, knowingly and without authorization of the manufacturer—

"(1) to directly or indirectly alter, conceal, remove, obliterate, deface, strip, or peel any product identification code affixed to or embedded in that good;

"(2) to directly or indirectly affix or embed a product identification code to or in that good which is intended by the manufacturer for a different good, such that the code no longer accurately identifies the source of the good;

"(3) to directly or indirectly affix to or embed in that good any number, letter, symbol, marking, date, code, or other technology intended to simulate a product identification code; or

"(4) to import, export, sell, distribute, or broker that good, in a case in which the person knows that the product identification code has been altered, concealed, removed, obliterated, defaced, stripped, peeled, affixed, or embedded in violation of paragraph (1) or (2), or in a case in which the person knows that the good bears an unauthorized number, letter, symbol, marking, date, or other code in violation of paragraph (3).